

CLASS X (2020-21)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-7

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

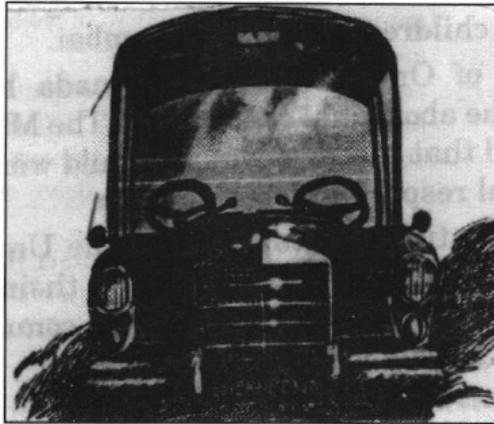
General Instructions :

- (i) Question paper comprises five sections A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Section–A - Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
 - (iii) Section–B - Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
 - (iv) Section–C - Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
 - (v) Section–D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
 - (vi) Section–E – question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
 - (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choices has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - (viii) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
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SECTION-A

- Q1. In Sorrieu’s Utopian vision, the procession was led by way past the statue of liberty by: [1]
 (a) Germany and Italy
 (b) Prussia and Austria
 (c) The United States of America and Switzerland
 (d) England and Spain
- Q2. Who headed the ‘Oudh Kisan Sabha’ in Awadh? [1]
 (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
 (c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Q3. Name the important food item which did not travel far away places to India,. [1]
 (a) Potatoes (b) Sugarcane
 (c) Soya (d) Tomatoes
- Q4. Fill in the blank: [1]
 Eastern and western ghats primarily have
- Q5. Which one of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland? [1]
 (a) Gross cropped Area
 (b) Uncultivable Land
 (c) Barren Wasteland
 (d) Current fallow Land

- Q6. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? [1]
 (a) Shifting agriculture (b) Horticulture
 (c) Intensive agriculture (d) Plantation agriculture
- Q7. Look at the picture below and answer the following questions: [1]



What does the picture depict?

- Q8. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor? [1]
 (a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Silchar and Porbandar
 (c) Mumbai and Kolkata (d) Nagpur and Siligudi
- Q9. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? [1]

(a)	State government	State List
(b)	Central government	Union List
(c)	Central and State governments	Concurrent List
(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers

- Q10. What is legitimate government? [1]

OR

Name a country with Single Party System.

- Q11. Define a responsive government. [1]

OR

Who can make law on the subject mention in the state list?

- Q12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion: Mohan is a shopkeeper who pays his taxes on time. He has employed two workers Rakesh and Raghu in his shop. He pays them well, however, none of the workers get any paid leaves in the year.

Reason: Rakesh and Raghu are employed in unorganised sector. [1]

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

- Q13. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the money value of all: [1]
- (a) final goods produced in an economy during a year.
 - (b) final services produced in an economy during a year.
 - (c) final goods and services produced in an economy during a year.
 - (d) None of the above.
- Q14. Assume those are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4000, ₹ 7000 and ₹ 3000 respectively. what is the income of the fourth family? [1]
- (a) ₹ 7500
 - (b) ₹ 3000
 - (c) ₹ 2000
 - (d) ₹ 6000
- Q15. An MNC promotes global integration through free flow across the borders, of: [1]
- (a) capital
 - (b) goods
 - (c) technology
 - (d) All of these
- Q16. Find the Incorrect option: [1]
- (a) Demand deposit share the essential features of money
 - (b) With demand deposit payments can be made without cash
 - (c) Demand deposits are safe way of money transformation
 - (d) Demand deposit facility is like cheque

SECTION-B

- Q17. What were the consequences of Liberal Revolution of 1848? [3]
- Q18. Describe any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon in France. [3]
- OR**
- What role did Giuseppe Garibaldi play in the unification of Italy?
- Q19. Describe any three main changes in Indian agriculture after the Green Revolution. [3]
- Q20. How has dignity of women been ensured in a democracy? [3]
- OR**
- Describe any three features of Indian Federalism.
- Q21. What is collateral? Why do banks ask for collateral giving credit to a borrower? [3]
- Q22. “Though per capita income is widely used as an indicator of development but it suffers from many limitations.” Explain the statement. [3]

SECTION-C

Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems-the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear some what bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.

Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

23.1 Which is the most widely spread and important soil? [1]

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Laterile soil
(c) Arid soil (d) Red and yellow soils

23.2 Alluvial soil is found in the [1]

- (a) Western Coastal Plains (b) North Coastal Plains
(c) Eastern Coastal Plains (d) None of these

23.3 Soils are described on the basis of their: [1]

- (a) forms (b) age
(c) king (d) treatment

23.4 Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper and [1]

- (a) Particles, fertile (b) growth, size
(c) treatment, irrigation (d) None of these

Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]

..... in spite of my best efforts, I could not properly do the works that were allotted to me.....In a few days I got my hands bruised all over and I could not go to work for a week for which I was prosecuted and sent to jail for 14 days new emigrants find the tasks allotted to them extremely heavy and cannot complete them in a day Deductions are also made from wages if the work is considered to have been done unsatisfactorily. Many people cannot therefore earn their full wages and are punished in various ways. In fact, the labourers have to spend their period of indenture in great trouble

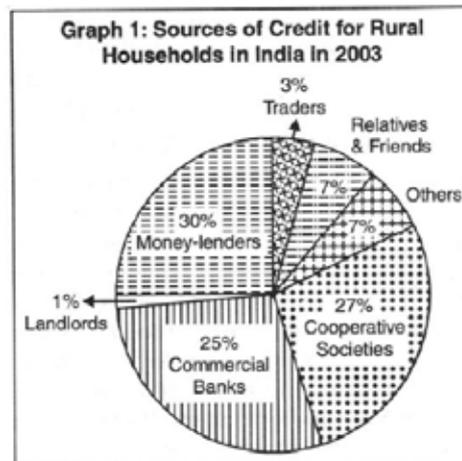
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

24.1 Why could not the writer properly do the works allotted to him? [1]

- (a) because he go to work for a week.
(b) because he got his hands bruised all over.
(c) because hed have to spend their period of indenture.
(d) None of these

- 24.2** What punishment was given to the writer for not going to work? [1]
 (a) sent to jail for 14 days (b) sent to jail for 24 days
 (c) sent to jail for 18 days (d) sent to jail for 25 days
- 24.3** Many people cannot, therefore, earn their full wages and are in various ways. [1]
 (a) Rewards (b) Great trouble
 (c) Punished (d) None of these
- 24.4** Complete the sentence: [1]
 Deductions are also made from wages if the work is considered to have:
 (a) done unsatisfactorily (b) done satisfactorily
 (c) done efficiently (d) not done proper way

- Q25.** Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]



- 25.1** Which is the main source of credit for rural household in India? [1]
 (a) Commercial Banks (b) Landlords
 (c) Relatives and Friends (d) Village Money-lenders
- 25.2** Mention any two sources of credit for the rural households in India. [1]
 (a) Traders and others
 (b) Landlords and others
 (c) Relatives and friends and cooperative societies
 (d) Money-lenders and commercial bank
- 25.3** provide loans only for productive purpose. [1]
 (a) Formal sources (b) Informal sources
 (c) Commercial Banks (d) Cooperative societies
- 25.4** provide loans for both productive and unproductive purposes. [1]
 (a) Traders (b) Money-lenders
 (c) Commercial Banks (d) Cooperative societies

- Q26.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: [4]
 Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank he started jointly, received the Nobel Peace Prize for the 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would

be democratic from the grassroots level. The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different-very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

- 26.1** Muhammad Yunus is a famous of Bangladesh. [1]
 (a) Scientist (b) Economist
 (c) politician (d) None of these
- 26.2** In which year, Muhammad Yunus received the Nobel Peace Prize. [1]
 (a) 2004 (b) 2007
 (c) 2006 (d) 2005
- 26.3** In February 2007, what he decided to launch: [1]
 (a) a political party and contest in the Parliamentary elections
 (b) political party different from the traditional ones
 (c) economic and social development
 (d) None of these
- 26.4** What is the name of the new party? [1]
 (a) Nationalist Party (b) Bangladesh Nationalist Party
 (c) Political Party (d) Nagarik Shakti

SECTION-D

- Q27. How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from the Non-cooperation. [5]

OR

What do you know about Awadh Peasant Movement? Explain.

- Q28. How has the distribution pattern of the railway network in the country been largely influenced by physiographic and economic factors? Explain with examples. [5]

OR

Analyse the physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of railway network in our country.

- Q29. When was Bharatiya Janta Party founded? What is its ideology, aims, policies and programmes?[5]

- Q30. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? [5]

- Q31. Public sector has contributed in the economic development of a nation? Do think so, if yes, write five arguments to support your answer. [5]

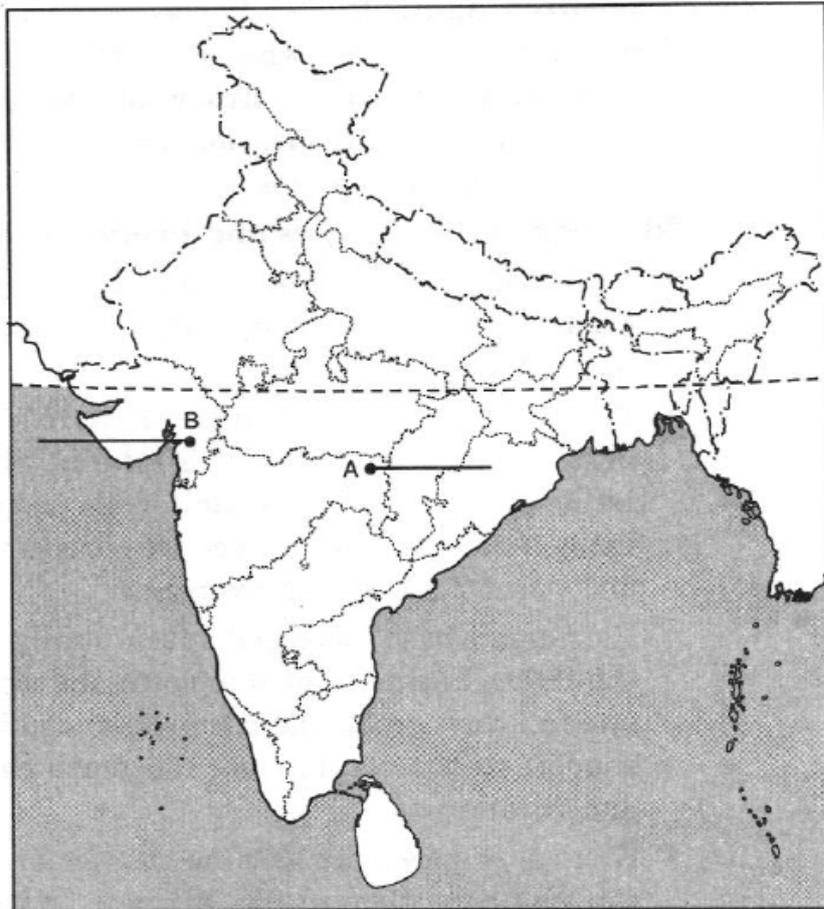
OR

Discuss any five negative impact of MNCs on host countries.

SECTION-E**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- Q32. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
(A) The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
(B) The place where Salt Law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols:
- (i) Paradwip-Major Seaport
 - (ii) Noida-Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Salem-Iron and Steel industry
 - (iv) Kalpakkam-Nuclear Power Plant
 - (v) Bhakra Nangal-Dam
 - (vi) Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

[5]

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